Thr Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,570. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
,, including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
,, including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
,, including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
,, including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Re. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
Single Copy 8 *annas.*

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 *per annum vid Marseilles, Rs.* 2-4-0 *vid Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, Carnaghan, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamship ORLNGA, 750 tons, 150 H.P., Captain Coombe, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a sailing trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. As Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 2 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their *Pass-ports viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Wings of the Wind*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their *Goods*, otherwise Captain Weeb will land them as they may come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st August 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,,	6	,,	5	,,
Do.	,,	12	,,	6	,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1863.

For Sale.

QUILLS FOR SALE.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FIRST CLASS QUILLS have been received, and are now on sale at the Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort, at from Rs. 7 to Rs. 45 per thousand.

FOR SALE.—FOUR CHEVIOT SHEEP—newly arrived, apply to M., at the office of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to
JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A POCKET SEXTANT, by WATKINS and HILL, Charing Cross, nearly new, in Leather Case, well adapted for travellers.—Price cash Rs. 115.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Belts, Stores, &c.

This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, still in ready for immediate fixing.

Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 17th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,591,000 (£343,649.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11¾d.		,,
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.		,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.		
3 Do. Do.	2-53	,,	,,
On Demand	2-50	,,	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORR FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, On demand ..1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand ..1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland ..... }

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase Bank Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name is to be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

R. S. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office ..... London.
Branches at ..... Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Futtee Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager,

Bombay 17th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 185[illegible].
Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cents on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.

,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand	do.		
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.... 1s. 11d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months' ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange,

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale or, commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London, on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	do.		
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe,		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Joint Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW:
JANUARY TO JUNE 1863.
Price per Copy, As. 3.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,"
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Joojooree, Beejapore, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee the 1 tter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progresson the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoore.

A prospectus will lien in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs	as
Sandh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	2	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Sung Bay	2	0
Mannia Bay	1	8
Maulmain River	1	8
Zanzibar	2	0
Maulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	8
Gulf of Siam (3 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	8
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Western Sheet)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (2 sheets)	6	0
Coast of China (2 sheets)	4	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	8
Bombay Harbour	2	8
Several Bays near Cape Ados	2	8
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	8
Bay of Bengal	3	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	3	0
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A SECOND EDITION OF COLLOQUIAL DIALOGUES, IN HINDOOSTANEE. To which is annexed an Easy Grammar of the Language. By Ghulam Mahommad, Moonshee, Author of "The Persian Beginner." "Selections of Oriental Proverbs," &c. &c.

Revised and corrected, with additions. Dedicated to H. E. Sir H. B. Frere, K.C.B.

Preface to the Second Edition.

"The favorable reception given by the Public to the first edition of this work, has induced the author to publish a second edition, which has been carefully revised and corrected; and some Judicial, Medical, and Mercantile Phrases added for the use of every European on his arrival in any part of India,—whereas the first edition was only intended for Military Officers."

Price Rs. 3 *per copy, including postage to any part of India*, or Postage Stamps Rs. 3½.
24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for August 1863, contains—1, Song: When the Sun shine of Life. 2, Frenchwomen. 3, The Red Feather. 4, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter V. 5, General Slow's Advice to Officers: The Commanding Officer. 6, Remarkable Adventures and unrevealed Mysteries—a Review. 7, Lord Mayo Gazetted Governor of Bombay. 8, Rich Poor Man. 9, Secular Sermons by Sir Chabook Sham. III. "De Moribus Britannorum in India." (An Historic Fragment). 10, Lines to Mary Jane D. 11, Okamundel: a Tale. Chapter XIX. 12, The Chief Towns of Sind. II. Hyderabad (concluded). 13, A Feature of the Times. 14, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VI. 15, English Springs, 1771 to 1863. 16, Pristine Civilisation. 17, Instinct of Self-Preservation in Animals. 18, Nirgis; or Delhi and its Environs. Chapters XXVII. to XXX. 19, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in July. 20, Literary and Critical Notices. Lights and Shades of the East; by Pramji Bomanji. A Handbook for use in the Jungles of Western India; by F. Gell, B.A. Annual Report of Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India for 1862. Annual Report, for 1861-62, of the Forest Administration in British Burmah. Annual Police Return, Bombay, for 1862.—A Dark Night's Work. True as Steel. The Pearl of the Andes. Live it Down. A Simple Woman. David Elginbrod. 21, Military Summary for June. 22, European and African Distinctions. 23, Home Politics and Literature—June. 24, Indian Retrospect—July. 25. Abstract of Meteorological Observations for July.

BOMBAY, Chesson & Woodhall, 24, Medow Street, & 3, Bell Lane; Calcutta, LeFage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore: Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee and Mean Meer; London: John Gladding, Inn., 13, Paternoster Row.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England, Rs. 20½; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Per Steamer "Benares."

LETTERS OF "HISTORICUS" ON INTERNATIONAL LAW reprinted with additions, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 5-12.
THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUSBANDRY, by the Baron Von Liebig, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 8.
RAILWAYS IN THE EAST. Containing ninety-one Folded Plates of European Executed Works of Railways, Docks, &c., with a volume of Text on the construction of Works in Hot Countries. By W. D. Haskoll. 2 vols. Rs. 46.
LONDON SOCIETY. Vol. 3. Profusely Illustrated. 8vo. crimson cloth, gilt edges. Rs. 7-4.
ONCE A WEEK. Vol. 8, January to June, 1863, with numerous Illustrations. Rs. 5-12.
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. Vol. 47. Jan. to June, 1863. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 4-8.
HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. By Drs. Banking and Radclyffe. Vol. 37. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 4-12.
CUST'S ANNALS OF THE WARS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Vols. 3 and 4. 1810-15. Fcap. 8vo. red cloth, limp. Rs. 7-8.
RACES OF THE OLD WORLD; A Manual of Ethnology. By H. Brace, Cr. 8vo. Rs. 6-12.
WASHINGTON IRVING'S LIFE AND LETTERS. 3 vols. post 8vo. boards. Vol. 3. Rs.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 18th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight		2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s. 011/16d.
alcutta	At sight		100
Madras	30 days' sight		99¼
China	90 Do.	do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	160 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½	do.	195 prem.
Bank of India	25			6 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½	do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4	do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½	do.	60 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5	do.	157 premium.
Joint Stock Bank	20			60 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	162 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	158 premium.
Royal Bank of India	25			11½ prem.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 27,590 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,500	300	do.	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co	3,500	375	per share	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350	per share	Rs. 3,200 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co., A. Share	6,000	250	per share	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Do. do. B.	5,000			
Press Press Co	250			
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000			Rs. 29,500 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co	500			Rs. 2,200 prem.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14-6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 prem nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 150 Prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100			Rs. 50 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850			Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share.	Rs. 650 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500			Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000			Rs. 250 prem.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000			Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500			Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs.	12,000	Rs. 32,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000			Rs. 2,000 disct.
Bonded Warehouse.				Rs. 350 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		103½
" Loan 1835-36	}	99
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	10½
Gold Leaf	"	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£1 10s.	0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 12s.	6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (17th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 492
New Dholleras, (ready)	"	485 to 486
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	476 to 487
New Oomrawuttee	"	465 to 460
New Compta	"	460 to 462
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	540 to 545
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	435 to 440
New Veersul	"	440 to 445
New Khandesh	"	425 to 430
New Pondiche	"	438 to 450
New Accote	"	455 to 460
New Mangalore	"	445 to 448
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,619.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-14 to 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7 to 7-1
Gingelly mized (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 17	Myaraza Dyaram	Brady	Kurrachee 12 Aug.
	Remington	Pearson	Liverpool 19 May.
	Futty Sultan	Nacoda	Juddah 29 July.
	Futty Mombarack	Nacoda	Juddah 20 July.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Myaraza Dyaram*, from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Brady; Miss Gilbert, and two in deck.

Per Ship *Remington*, from Liverpool.—Mr. R. H. Kennedy; Mr. Harrison.

Per Ship *Futty Sultan*, from Juddah.—169 Pilgrims and 5 Invalids.

Per Ship *Futty Mombarack*, from Juddah.—320 Adult Pilgrims and 25 children.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The Ship *Sebastapol*, J. Lowther, bound to Penang, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Manchester*, for Suez.
Ship *Margaret Jane*, for Persian Gulf.
Ship *Barbara*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 17TH AUGUST 1863.

For Liverpool.

British India.—15 bales Cotton, 52¼ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jairam Hemraz; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Bhimjee Curpail; 18 bales Wool, 54 cwt., Naroojee Dewjee.

John Linn.—860 bundles Coir Ropes, 198¼ cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

Dalkeith.—17 bales Cotton, 59¼ cwt., A. Russoolshaw; 31 bales Rags, 110 cwt., Maneckchund Govindjee.

Floating Light.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Dewjee Bhanjee.

Contest.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Currumchund Pemchund.

Maldon.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sudasew Marteen.

Duke of New Castle.—124 bundles Black Pepper, 62 cwt., Hadjee Odhowjee.

Negotiator.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Jewraz Damoder.

Barbara.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Star of Brunswick.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Chuturbhoor Assaria.

England.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Veilsy Malsy.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolnaar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

985	Bacephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. June 8)
567	City of Glasgow, Carrughan—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. July 18)
954	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. July 2)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1246	British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
630	Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 17)
525	City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. July 2)
1119	Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. June 16)
993	Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 13)
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	(c. l. May 30)
1165	Gutzmann, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co.	(c. l. July 24)
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. July 17)
1349	Glee Maiden Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co.	(c.l. May 28)
617	Grefve Berg, (Russian)—Burjorjee & Co.	(c. l. July 18)
1596	John Lyan, Browning—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
1683	Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. June 1)
1187	Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. June 27)
797	Mary Sparks Oldham—J. N. Wadia.	(c. l. July 1)
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. July 18)
1632	Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon&Co.	(c.l. May27)
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 13)
1345	Zobaah, Powell—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. June 22)

FOR ARYAN.

810	Blenostiven, Mossess—Ewart Latham & Co.	

LONDON VIA TUTICORIN.

882	Cyclops, Cochran—Grey & Co.	(c. l. August 6)

FOR MOULMEIN.

982	Miriam, Rhind—Lawrence & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

1881	Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. July 6)
983	Ellen Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 6)
376	Jodal Manar, Grant.	
573	Mary Crocker, Stuber—H. M. Sedick.	(c. l. Aug. 7)
993	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.	
706	Thames—Rattonjee Bomanjee.	

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

864	Lenard, Rabens—Dunbaw Ardaseer & Co.	

FOR PENANG.

938	Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.	

FOR BUSHIRE.

977	Margaret Jane, Boustow—D. Sasoon & Co.	(c.l.Aug.17)

FOR COCHIN AND COAST.

450	Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co	(c. l.August 12)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

504	Athate Rahamoo, Delange—H. M. Hoossein.	(c.l. Aug.)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450	Coringa, (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Aug. 13)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle—W. Nicol & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

492	Adelaide, Cooper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
86	Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.	
397	Artemisa, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.	
709	Birkby, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee.	(For sale.)
559	Bombay Castle (s), Wedge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(in dock.)
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	
549	City of Edinburgh, Soden—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
856	Clarendon, Dougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1091	Elphalet Greeley, Cutter—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons.	
	Futtay Meobarack, Nacoda.	
310	Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. M. Joosub.	
291	Futte Mubarack, Nacoda—Wootamchund Manekchund.	
189	Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.	
365	Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.	(in dock).
733	Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
620	Hyderoe, Criston.	
	H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie,	
1230	Indore (s), Brown—C. M. S. N. Co.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
677	John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.	
155	Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
508	Kossuth, J. Bennett.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsjee Eduljee & Co.	
694	Maryann Dayaram, Brady.	
446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.	
356	Nasaree, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.	
410	Ophir, Miles.	
284	Parsie, Vet.	
595	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.	
932	Princess Somawatty, Crocketti—Leckie & Co.	
999	Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.	
159	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.	
1057	Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	
593	Sea Lion, (s) Alexander—D. P. Bramhall.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	
253	Shanghai, W. Maglan—S. M. A. Latiff.	
1132	Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
293	Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.	
965	Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
363	Teazer, Nicoda—H. M. Joosub.	
1178	Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
410	Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.	
310	Zodiaque, Gardner—Volkart Brothers.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

709	Azof, (Refitting.)	
2910	China, R. Curling.	
969	Norna, Bain.	
1040	Orissa, Parish.	
1350	Pottinger, (laid up.)	
1500	Salsette, H. W. King.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364	James Wilson, Shepherd.	
450	Jessica, Towill.	
655	Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	
630	Salo, Nordgren—H. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

531	Dover Court, Heigh.	
367	Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

492	Traveller, Fletcher—T. Liddetter & Co.	

FOR MOULMEIN.

500	Anna Henderson, Klimslie—Fleming & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

349	Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 5, announced the arrivals of the *St. Louis*, Termisen, from Cardiff 8th April, touched at Mauritius 29th June; *Princess Royal*, Henworthy, from Liverpool 17th April; *Pomona*, *Jessie Goffin*, *Anna Watson* and *Cathcart* particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 10, Barque *Roebuck*, Harrowar, from London 18th April.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Stewart, Lieut. H. S., *D. D.* 3rd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board to obtain a final certificate to Europe, from Meminabad.

Cotes, Captain C. E. H., 21st Brigade R. A., on medical certificate, from Poona.

Stevenson, Lieut. H., 6th Dragoons, on medical certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Thackerny, Lieut. C., H. M.'s 28th Regt., to join, to Nusseerabad.

Coley, Major J. C., 19th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 17TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard; also the Adjutant for the day, to-morrow.

1. Agreeably to para 25 Queen's Regulations the Barrack Master will inspect the Barracks, Hospitals and Stores of the Garrison on the dates below specified:—

18th Regt. N. I. Hospital on the 18th instant			7 A. M.
21st	"	"	"
Colaba Sanitarium Barracks and Hospitals		20th	" "
103rd Regt.	"	21st	" "
Tents		26th	" "
Khandalla		27th	" "

2. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Wednesday next, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room H. M.'s 103rd Regt., for the trial of private George Wiltshire, 103rd Regt., and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—

President.—Major Kempt, 103rd Regt.

Members.—Captain Nesbeth, 18th Regt. N. I.; Captain Horne, 103rd Regt.; 2 Subalterns, from 103rd Regt., and 2 Subalterns, from 18th Regt. N. I.

The names and duties of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

3. The Committee of which Captain Weir, 103rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. J. T. Whish, 103rd Regt., from 24th to 28th August 1863, both days inclusive, to proceed to Poona.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th August 1863.

Mr. Wm. Jennings, is appointed Gunner of the *Coromandel*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thorpe, from the *Berenice*, is directed to rejoin the *Ajdaha* as Supernumerary.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, 16th August, at the residence of Mr. Henderson, Medow Street, Fort, Mrs. J. Jones, of a son.

At Belair, Chinchpoogly, on the 17th instant, the wife of George Hamilton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 9th August, at Sehore (Bhopal), Central India, the wife of Mr. R. W. Pierce, Sehore School, of a son.

At Ramcollah, Surat, on the 2nd August, the wife of Falconer Cuthis, Esq., of a daughter.

At Moochmerry, near Kurnool, on the 2nd August, the wife of Mr. R. P. Collins, of a son.

At Cuddapah, on the 7th August, the wife of Edmund Fisher, Esq., Adjutant, 27th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

August 15th, at the Mission House, Poona, the wife of Lieutenant John Brown, H. M.'s 7th N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Ootacamund, on the 7th August, Edward Williams, Esq., late H. M. 60th Regt. of Rhayader, Radnorshire, to Gertrude Louisa, eldest daughter of Major General J. E. Williams, Madras Infantry.

DEATH.

On the 14th August, at Poona, Ellen Freemantle, wife of Major Holland, Assistant Commissary General, P. D. A.

Letters to the Editor.

SALVAGE MONEY.

SIR,—Some short time since the *Patterson* became a total wreck within the limits of the harbour, and soon afterwards her cargo was floating about the harbour, and strewing the coast with fragments of wreck and portions of cargo. The Captain of the *Lochnagar*, a ship then in harbour, succeeded in picking-up three casks of oil, which had been for some time floating about and knocking against the side of his ship. He then sent to the office of the Master Attendant, to enquire what he should do with the three casks. The Master Attendant immediately sent boats for the same and took possession of them. Soon after this a demand was made on Messrs. Forbes and Co., for 10 per cent., on the value of 3 casks of oil as salvage money by the Master Attendant, on behalf of Government. The Captain of the *Lochnagar* then applied for his share of the salvage, and he was quietly told that he had no right to pick it up.

Perhaps, Sir, you will inform me on what this opinion is based; the Master Attendant, I believe, grounds his opinion upon the Act XXII. of 1855, Sec. 37, which says;

In every Port, River, or Channel, subject to this Act, to which the provisions of this Section shall be specially extended by an order of the Local Government, no person, unless duly authorised by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep for anchors, cables, or other stores, lost or supposed to be lost, in such Port, River, or Channel. Every person offending against this provision shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

You will here see, Sir, that the prohibition is applicable to *searching* or *creeping* for anchors and lost stores, and not to picking up things that are lying by the side of, and liable to do damage to your ship or boats at the ship's side. The *Lochnagar* has now sailed from port, and the Captain has doubtless departed with a full sense of the meanness of such conduct, to say nothing of the carelessness such nicety tends to create.

Yours truly,
AMPHIBIOUS.

Bombay, Aug. 17th, 1863.

VESSELS WITHOUT LIGHTS.

SIR,—Permit me to bring to your notice, with reference to the recent collision between the vessels *Bloomer* and *Sumadance*, the recurrence of another ship, which four of the witnesses examined before the Marine Court of Inquiry, declared was without lights at the time the vessels struck. This neglect seems to be a common one with country craft, and was the cause of the last collision which occurred in Bombay, besides others too numerous to mention. It is impossible to account for an apathy of this description, through which the lives of every one on board a vessel is endangered, but as these accidents are frequent, it behoves the Government to frame such penalties as may wake the native community to the necessity of carrying lights. Obstinacy and indifference are too common amongst the native community, but their indifference ceases immediately their pockets are attacked, in fact with many it is the only way to deal with them. This suggestion which I trust may not be lost sight of, bears reference to Clause VII of Act. XXII of 1855, which says on the subject of enforcing and regulating the use of signal lights by vessels at night in any Port, River, or channel, "the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General of India, in council, may, from time to time, make such Port rules, not inconsistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for the purpose."

Most certainly some more stringent rule is necessary to wake up the country-owners, as collisions are becoming more frequent than they have been previously, and will still increase, if the evil, which causes them, is not struck at the root.

TAR.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton* Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 0 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the Last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid. The Mail that will be closed here on 24th instant will go *via* Aden and the Mauritius.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

SEDASHEWGURH MAILS.

Mails for Sedasheweurh, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, or Beypore, and Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed this day Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., instead of Saturday, the 15th, as previously notified.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M. and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

POST LINE BETWEEN GOA AND SADASHEWGHUR.

A Post Line has been opened between Goa and Sadashewghur, 58 miles apart. The former, which is at present the nearest Telegraph Station to the latter, is available in both directions for Telegrams, which can also be sent by "Express," if desirable, at express rates of Postage—4 annas per mile.

Telegrams meant to be forwarded by the daily Post should not be later than 10 A.M. in reaching Goa.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

First Qr.....Saturday 22d. 11h. 10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon.....Saturday 29d. 1h. 46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	18	Venus sets at 8.33.	5 43	6 25	1 19	1 33	
Wed.	19	Marsrises at 6h. 47m	5 43	6 24	1 51	2 6	
Thur.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 26m.	5 43	6 23	2 24	2 43	
Fri.	21	St. Bernard.	5 44	6 22	3 1	3 22	
Sat.	22	Twilight ends at 7 39	5 44	6 22	3 44	4 9	
Sun.	23	12th Sunday after Trinity.	6 44	6 21	4 35	5 8	
Mon.	24	St. Bartholomew.	6 44	6 20	5 50	6 35	

Date 15th August. Time—9h. 38m. 57s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 18th.—Dr. Beattie author of "The Minstrel," died, 1803.

Wednesday 19th.—Loss of the *Royal George*, 1782.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.

Thursday 20th.—Isaak Walton born, 1593.—Great Hurricane in Jamaica, 1722.—The Indian Army Amalgamation, 1860.

Friday 21st.—Surrinam taken, 1798.—Battle of Vimiera, 1808.—The Taku Forts (China) captured, 1860.

Saturday 22nd.—Treaty of Peace with China, 1842.—Serious *emeute* in the Mundlaisir Jail, 1859.

Sunday 23rd.—Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed, A.D. 79.—American War declared, 1775.—The French landed at Killala Bay in Ireland, 1798.

Monday 24th.—Indore taken, 1804.—Surrender of Washington, 1814.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 10TH AUGUST TO THE 16TH AUGUST (inclusive) 1863

Date.	Standard Barometer. corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electricity in Atmosphere.	Rain in inches.
Aug. 10	29.721	29.625	78.2	84.5	75.8	77.4	None.	0.20
" 11	29.660	29.571	78.0	84.2	75.0	78.5	"	0.30
" 12	29.619	29.532	76.6	82.0	75.0	75.0	"	3.16
" 13	29.600	29.521	77.4	80.5	76.0	78.0	"	0.47
" 14	29.622	29.548	77.0	79.8	75.3	78.0	"	0.85
" 15	29.637	29.581	75.8	82.8	75.4	79.2	"	0.63
" 16			Sunday.					0.21

Aug. 10.—Clouded with nimbi; light rain.
" 11.—Overcast with nimbi; light rain.
" 12.—Overcast; smart showers of rain.
" 13.—Overcast; strong wind; light rain.
" 14.—Overcast; strong wind; smart showers of rain.
" 15.—Overcast; light rain.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, *Printer and Publisher, has now been appointed Manager of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS, *with authority to sign Bills and grant Receipts for monies in all Departments connected with this Press.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th August 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE	Aug. 8
AGRA	Aug 6	LAHORE	Aug. 5
ALLAHABAD	Aug 1	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	Aug. 11
BANGALORE	Aug. 11	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	Aug. 8	MERRUT	Aug 7
CALCUTTA	Aug. 6	OUDH	Aug 8
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 31
CEYLON	Aug 1	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 8	RANGOON	July 16
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

THE Fourth Annual Report of Mr. Juland Danvers on Indian Railways—being for the year 1862-63,—to the Secretary of State for India, has recently been laid before Parliament, and though it affords very little information about the Railways in the Bombay Presidency, that is absolutely new to some of our readers, it contains a good deal that is interesting about Railways in India generally. Mr. Danvers reports the progress made towards the completion of the lines during the year just closed, as on the whole satisfactory. Seven hundred and forty seven (747) miles had on the 31st Dec. last, been added to the upwards of 1600 miles which were open for traffic on the first of January of the same year. Since the beginning of 1863 to the date of Mr. Danvers' report, (May) one hundred and eighty-four (184) miles more have been finished, and there is now a total of two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight miles open for passengers and for the conveyance of goods. As regards the extent of Railway open in a direct continuous line, Bengal takes the lead; The East Indian Railway being open from Calcutta to Benares, a distance of 540 miles; Madras comes next with its line across the South Indian Peninsula to Beypore, a distance of 405 miles; and the third place is taken by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway with its branch from Bombay to Sholapore, across the Bhore Ghat—a length of 295 miles. Amongst the works of importance recently completed, the place of honour is rightly assigned to the construction and completion of the Bhore Ghat; and Mr. Danvers gives a brief description of the work which though very suitable in his report, is of course, after all we have said about it, not in the least so, for our paper. The Soane Bridge, on the East Indian line, is described as "a magnificent work; twice the length of the railway bridge over the Thames at Charing Cross, consisting of 27 iron girders of 150 feet each, supported on brick foundations." The bridges on the Bombay and Baroda line over the Bassein, Taptee, Nerbudda and Mhye rivers crossing water-way to an extent of about six miles, are also described as "remarkable works. The foundations in each case, consist of screw piles, braced together and fixed in the bed of the river, the superstructure being made of wrought iron girders." Regarding the present state of the railways in course of construction, we are told that a contract has been made by the East Indian Railway, for the Jubbulpore line which is now commenced; this line extends to 225 miles and will, when completed join the North Eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway, and thus connect Calcutta with Bombay. It appears no determination has yet been come to as to the route by which the Madras and Bombay lines will ultimately be united, the examination of the country midway is still going on, but whether the lines are to meet at Hyderabad, or at Bellary as originally proposed, is still an open question. Each line, Mr. Danvers says, has its advocates, and he thus states the case for both sides:—

"On one side it is contended that the direct route is 40 miles shorter than the new one, and is therefore more suitable for political objects; that it is more important that Bellary should be on the main line than Hyderabad, where disturbances would peril the communications; that by adopting the Hyderabad line, the capital to be expended in completing the communication between Madras and Bombay would be increased, and that this would reduce the prospect of a return from the through traffic. On the other side it is argued that while it is true that the through traffic between Madras and Bombay ought not to be carried an unnecessary distance, there is really, comparatively, but small through traffic to provide for, the natural flow of the traffic being from the interior to the coasts on each side; that the centre tract of country which the direct line would traverse has no large towns and but a scanty population; that though called the direct line, in comparing it with that by Hyderabad, it is not really a direct one, inasmuch as it goes thirty miles to the left to touch Bellary, and sixty miles to the right to pass through Sholapore, and that, consequently, it cannot be very unwise to diverge forty miles to reach so important a place as Hyderabad, which both on Political and Commercial grounds, it is more desirable to have on the main line than Bellary; that if disturbances should arise there, the assistance of a railway would be a source of strength and security to the Government, rather than a weakness; and lastly, that, although longer, the mileage cost would not be greater, and it would be a more paying line both on the Madras and the Bombay sides. It is not improbable that the surveys which are now being made may result in the discovery of an improved route for the line *via* Hyderabad;—until they are completed the question remains in abeyance." This seems an extraordinary statement to lay before an Indian Secretary of State. It is more than thirteen years since the principal leading lines of Railway were mapped out and decided on—and it might be supposed that the course all of them should take, would have been decided on ere now—yet, according to Mr. Danvers' statement, we seem to be in as helpless a condition regarding the union, or rather the meeting of the Madras and Bombay lines, as if the Taku Forts been discovered yesterday! We have had possession of the ceded Madras districts, of which Bellary is the principal place, for more than sixty years; and we have had free access through the Deccan to every part of the Nizam's country for more than forty; and yet it would appear we are still groping and surveying as if the country through which the railways are to pass, were entirely new to us! Mr. Danvers' summary of the arguments for and against, is excellent, but after the case is so completely stated for both sides, why delay the decision? Sir Charles Wood is certainly not an *Eldon* in the conduct of public business; let him then see, that material progress in India in the matter of Railway construction, is not postponed when everything should be ripe for decision, by truly *Eldonian* delays. In the year 1861, the stores, fuel, and manufactured materials sent from England for the construction of the lines weighed 182,621 tons, and cost £1,669,443. Last year (1862) these respective amounts were 138,013 tons and the cost value £1,487,582. The total weight of materials sent from England to India to the end of last year was 2,597,941 tons, and the value £13,843,392;—sent out from year to year, in 3,292 ships.

The number of proprietors and debenture holders on the 31st December last, were 31,420, having increased by 5,260 in the course of the year—and the numbers, it appears, increase in about the same rates as the capital. There were, at the end of 1862, 11,981 proprietors in the East Indian Railway; 6,858 in the Great Indian Penins

REPORT OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. (For the week ending 15th August 1863.) Under sentence of High and late Supreme Court 96, Court of Petty Sessions, 3, Magistrates of Police 125, Military Courts Martial Europeans 19, Natives 1. Total 244. During the week 20 prisoners have been received and 17 released. There are at present in the prison 19 men European Military prisoners, 30 men European Civil prisoners, 191 men, 1 woman and 2 boys, natives, and 1 native by Military Court Martial.

The Bombay Exchange is again reduced to the necessity of holding its gatherings in the open air, owing to the shed having been pulled down in which they recently congregated, and in consequence of which, Meadow Street is once more threatened with blockade. As it may not perhaps be perfectly known to the "Stagging" community, that the Magistrates can inflict a fine of fifty rupees for the offence of blocking up the throughfare, we mention the fact for their consideration.

THE KHOJAHS AT WAR AGAIN.—Ebram Megjee, one of the Khojahs of the old regime has filed an action in the Small Cause Court to recover damages of two hundred rupees from Molodina Soomar, of the reform party, for alleged false and malicious prosecution, in the late celebrated "Khojah conspiracy case." Mr. Bayly appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dunbar for the defendant. These prosecutions, it will be remembered were first entered at the Police Office, but the case was dismissed by the chief Magistrate. It was afterwards brought before the Grand Jury, who returned true bills against the prisoners, who were, however, acquitted at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Sir Joseph Arnould remarking that the case was entirely a civil one. As there are eighteen plaintiffs, all similarly situated, this affair promises to keep up the Khojah excitement for some time longer. We shall not inflict a recapitulation of the circumstances, upon our readers, but simply publish the result of this action at its termination. The case was called on yesterday, and promises to extend over some days.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The work of demolition of the Fort ramparts seems to be carried on under native contractors in so reckless and unskilful a manner, that it yesterday afternoon resulted in an accident which proved fatal to one and wounded three or four persons. It appeared that a company of twelve coolies or labourers were engaged by the contractor to pull down a portion of the Ramparts, opposite Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee's house in Hornby Row. They proceeded to do their work in a very unmechanical way, viz., by digging at the bottom upwards and making an opening underneath in order that the unsupported portion above might of itself tumble down and thus save the trouble of digging it. At about five p.m. a large block of earth, which had been thus left unsupported by an opening underneath, suddenly came down upon the men working below, all of whom, however, escaped, except one Hindu laborer named Succaram, who was unfortunately buried under the ruins. The police were immediately on the spot, and several labourers were set to work in removing the thick strata of earth and stones under which the deceased lay, and it was not until after about an hour afterwards that the dead body of the poor man was exhumed, lying in a mangled state.

DUNDEE—FREE CHURCH PRESBYTERY.—A meeting of the Free Presbytery of Dundee was held on Wednesday—Rev. Mr Skene, Moderator. A deputation from the second Free Church congregation, Broughty Ferry, appeared and requested the Presbytery to appoint a meeting for moderating in a call in favour of the Rev. Dr Murray Mitchell, formerly of Bombay, who had been elected at a meeting of the congregation held on Monday evening. The Presbytery unanimously agreed to the request, and appointed the 23rd July for the meeting.—Rev. Mr M'Gillivray, Mains, to preach on the occasion.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant, 10 July.*

KATTYWAR.—Major Keatinge, V. C., pursues his carcer of reform in Kattywar, and all the world may learn how he does so in the *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette*. Henceforth only the guardians and trustees of Talookdars and independent tribute-payers in Kattywar, who are under the age of twenty, will be corresponded with by the Political officers. They will be held personally responsible if the revenues of the estate are alienated; if debts are incurred; or if the young Chief is allowed to contract dissipated or vicious habits. The Thakoor of Wullah asked compensation for the land taken up in his Talooka for the Gogo and Ahmedabad road. Wullah is a Talooka of 40 villages with a revenue of nearly a lac of Rupees. Government, at its own expense, have constructed a road passing through the lands of five of its villages. The Thakoor is told that the value of this work to the Wullah Talooka is beyond calculation, and he has not been called upon to contribute one Rupee towards the expenditure. All the native States give land free for the construction of roads and railroads. In Central India, the Agra and Bombay road has been twice marked out and the construction on the new line is nearly complete, but it was decided with the concurrence of all the principal States that no compensation was necessary.—*Friend of India, Aug.* 6.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Whilst the salvage men were removing the smouldering cotton and *débris* of the recent fire in Water-street, Liverpool, they discovered that vegetation was active and luxuriant in one of the bales. Several plants were taken from the bale and submitted to competent judges, who decided that they were cotton plants. The heat and moisture which penetrated every portion of the warehouse must have caused the seed in the bale to germinate, and after this the growth seems to have been very active and vigorous. The specimen plants were fully two inches high, and had attained this point in the course of seven or eight days. Other bales will probably contain natural curiosities of a similar character, and afford those interested in the cultivation of the cotton plant an opportunity of seeing to what perfection it will attain in so improving a soil and under the forcing system.—*Weekly Despatch, July.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 17th August 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy, N.E.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
GOA.—Densely clouded, light N. W. by W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, strong S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Rainy, N.E.
MADRUT.—Fine, S.W. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Cloudy and rainy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 9th Aug. 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 66,969.			
Amount	Rs.	31,738	1 2
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	21,497	15 3
Total...	Rs.	53,236	0 5

Corresponding Week last year, Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 42,815.			
Amount	Rs.	21,617	6 2
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	25,274	8 11
Total...	Rs.	46,891	15 1

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 26th July 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,382.			
Amount	Rs.	12,785	14 8
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	4,790	7 5
Total...	Rs.	17,576	6 1

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,905.			
Amount	Rs.	7,068	7 5
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	4,329	8 6
Total...		11,397	15 11

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 15th August 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	74,76,930
Other Deposits	,,	2,37,11,131
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	5,12,013
Rest	,,	5,61,057
Rupees...		3,74,86,131

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.		51,40,413
Credit Accounts on do. do. ... ,,		20,69,019
Bills discounted ... ,,		73,41,578
Dead Stock ... ,,		4,89,512
Balances with Branches and Agents ... ,,		62,49,488
Govt. Reserve ... ,,		34,76,930
Cash and Currency Notes ... ,,		1,27,19,191
Rupees...		3,74,86,131

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of ...	2,273,102
An increase in other Deposits of ...	2,954,824
A decrease in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of ...	26,368
An increase in the Rest of ...	12,891
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of ...	88,239
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of...	204,561
An increase in Bills Discounted of...	884,398
A decrease in Dead Stock of ...	276
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of ...	117,272
A decrease in Government Reserve of ...	2,273,102
An increase in currency notes of ...	2,058,175

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Monday, 17th August, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQR., *Acting Senior Magistrate of Police*, and CAPTAIN W. C. BARKER, *Master Attendant* and *Conservator of the Port.*)

The enquiry was again resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Office, into the circumstances connected with the collision between the ships *Bloomer* and *Sumadance*, off the entrance of the harbour, on the 5th instant.

Mr. Leggett attended to watch the enquiry on behalf of the Captain and owners of the *Bloomer*.

Ismael Mahomed, the Mallum, being recalled, stated,—These two are the lanterns belonging to the *Sumadance*, and were both lighted on the night of the collision. One was on the driver boom and the other in the fore rigging on the weather side, as far from the deck as a person's hand could reach. These are the only two lanterns that were lighted.

Note.—One lantern is four inches by seven inches, and the other four by six inches; common country tin lanterns, single wick burners.

This now produced is the dolphin striker of the *Sumadance*, and this piece of timber is part of the cutwater of the *Sumadance*.

Note.—The piece of cutwater is six feet two inches long, one foot five inches broad, and eight inches thick, teak wood.

Captain James Morrison Gilchrist on being recalled said,—These are the lamps of the *Bloomer*.

Note.—The full size regulation lamps.

This dolphin striker now produced and the piece of cutwater are the same that were left on board the *Bloomer* at the time of the collision.

The Court asked the Nacoda if he had any further evidence to offer.

The Nacoda expressed a desire to be saved from the trouble and expense of attending the Court daily. He would be subject to heavy losses if his vessel did not leave Bombay with her passengers immediately.

The Court said, that it did not think it necessary to take any more evidence. The Court had arrived at the opinion that the collision between the vessels was the result of the *Sumadance* not having the regulation lights. The Court has no doubt that the lanterns produced by the Nacoda of the *Sumadance* were not the lanterns that a ship should use. The Court was also of opinion that the Captain of the *Bloomer* did every thing he could, and was entirely free from blame. The enquiry was then closed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—17TH AUGUST.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

FAMILY DISPUTE.—Dinshaw Framjee, was placed at the bar, at the instance of his son, Framjee Dinshaw, on a charge of refusing to support his children.

Magistrate to the defendant.—Do you wish to support your children or refuse?

Defendant.—I have no means to support myself.

Magistrate.—How do you get your livelihood, and what is your occupation?

Defendant.—I work for people and I receive two or four pice from them.

Magistrate to the plaintiff.—Who supports you?

Plaintiff.—My grandfather supports me.

Magistrate.—What means does your father possess?

Plaintiff.—How do I know what means he possesses, as I do not live with him.

Magistrate.—How old are you and what is your occupation?

Plaintiff.—I am eighteen years old, and am without any employment.

His Worship.—I advise the parties to settle the dispute out of Court, and I therefore adjourn the case until Monday next.

REFUSING FARE.—A hack buggy driver named Mona Sivlall was placed at the bar of the Police, charged with refusing to take a fare from a Parsee named Byramjee Maneckjee.

From the evidence it appeared, that on the sixth instant, the prosecutor asked the buggywalla near the Bombay Green to drive him to Parell. The defendant said that he would charge three rupees for going to Parell. Complainant told him that he would pay him the regulated fare. The buggywalla after driving as far as Phoenix told the prosecutor to get out of his buggy, as his horse was fatigued.

His Worship on the evidence before him found the prisoner guilty of the offence and fined him five rupees.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

STOLEN PROPERTY.—Noor Mahomed Currim, was charged with having in his possession a blanket, which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

It appeared from the evidence, that on Sunday last at two P.M., a policeman saw the prisoner going along the Dhobee Tallao Road. The police sepoy seized him and found the blanket in his hand. When the prisoner was asked how he got it, he did not give a proper reply.

His Worship fined the prisoner three rupees.

THEFT.—A Hindoo named Crustna Muckoond, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing four brass rings, of the value of eight annas, the property of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

The prisoner having pleaded guilty to the charge, His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.—Bhyroo Gunoo, was charged with torturing his horse on the Bombay Green, on Sunday last.

From the evidence of Mr. Barnes, European Constable, it appeared that on examination he found the horse to be quite unfit to be used.

The Magistrate found the buggywalla guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

For Judgment.

175 Mooljee Ramjee *vs.* Nursee Kessowjee and others.

For final disposal on first hearing.

Ruttonsey Lalljee and others *vs.* Cadur Cootee.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

166 Charles Cutts *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company (part heard).

49 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Syed Purkar and others *vs.* Goolam Mahomed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay and another.

211 Bhugwandas Nuthooshaw *vs.* Arab Mahomed bin Oomer Cusman.

219 Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell *vs.* Furdoonjee Framjee and another.

220 The Hon'ble Premabhai Hemabhai *vs.* Vurdman Poonsey and others.

237 Dossa Cutohra *vs.* Dulsookroy Ramlall.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 17th August 1863.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 17th August 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

In Re Gunputrow Gopinathjee.

ON the last Court day, the Advocate General, on behalf of Crustna Abba, the sole creditor of the insolvent, had obtained a rule nisi against the Official Assignee to shew cause why that officer should not make over the assets of the deceased insolvent to the creditor in satisfaction of his claim.

Mr. Scoble and Mr. Cooper appeared for the Official Assignee.

The Advocate General for the applicant.

Mr. Green, for an heir of the insolvent.

Mr. Scoble, in shewing cause, objected to the application on the ground that it was not supported by an affidavit as required by the 17th section of the Act; and secondly, that it was not preferred by parties competent to do so under the 87th section. A mere volunteer like the applicant creditor could not be allowed to make an application of this nature, which was limited by the Act to the insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators. As appeared upon the petition, the insolvent had died without issue, and the applicant was neither his heir, executor, nor administrator, so as to entitle him to claim an assignment of the property in the hands of the Official Assignee.

The Hon'ble Commissioner enquired of the Advocate General how he would get over the first objection in not having complied with the 17th Rule.

The Advocate General said, he was not aware of the rule when he first made the application, and the official Assignee should have given him intimation of it on that occasion. However, he would ask for a postponement to enable him to file an affidavit.

The Hon'ble Commissioner wished to know in what capacity the applicant claimed the assignment, for, he was not the insolvent's heir, executor, or administrator.

The Advocate General contended that the application did not come under the 87th section, but that it came under the general jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the claims of creditors over any property of the insolvent in the hands of the Official Assignee. The applicant was the sole creditor of the insolvent, he having paid off all the debts due by latter to the other creditors, and thus being in the insolvency of Gunputrow Gopinath, he had a right to claim the assignment of the property held by the Official Assignee. About two years ago, the Official Assignee had offered to make over the property, on being paid the difference between the applicant's claim and the valuation of the house, and the learned Advocate General asked that the Official Assignee should now be made to carry out that proposal.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that, in the first place, the applicant had no *locus standi* for not having complied with the 17th Rule; and secondly, that he did not come under the 87th section which limits such applications to the insolvent, or his heirs, or executors, or administrators. The rule, therefore, must be discharged with costs.

Mr. Scoble remarked, that the proceeds of the property when sold by the Official Assignee, would not only satisfy the applicant's claim, but would also leave about Rs. 20,000 for the benefit of the insolvent's heir.

The Advocate General challenged the Official Assignee to make that declaration openly before the Court, and to say he had acted fairly in the matter. To this the Official Assignee (Mr. Gamble) made no reply.

In Re Ragojee Ruttonsee.

The insolvent is a convict under sentence of transportation for ten years. On the last Court day, a rule *nisi* was granted to dismiss his petition, if he failed to appear.

Mr. Scoble, on behalf of the opposing creditors, the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, asked the Court to make the rule absolute, stating that the insolvent was on his voyage to the Andaman Islands.

The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered the petition to be dismissed.

In Re Sevjee Alloo.

The insolvent, who keeps a cloth shop in Tanna, was opposed by a Bhattia on the ground that he had concealed property. The opposing creditor alleged that he had seen a bale of piece goods in insolvent's shop three days before the latter filed his petition, and that his wife had certain jewels which were not mentioned in the schedule. There being no evidence to substantiate these grounds, the insolvent was sworn to the truth of his schedule and discharged.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Saturday, Aug.* 15.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Treecumlal Ghoolabhoy vs. Archuruthlal Mayaram, trading in Bombay by means of his Monim Assarum Virchund.

COUNSEL WANTED.—This action was to recover two hundred and eighty-three rupee, nine annas and nine pies, damages sustained by plaintiff, in consequence of his goods, shipped on board the Padow, *Rupurul*, having been thrown overboard, and which had been insured by defendant at the rate of Rs. 33-2-3 per cent., on the passage from Bombay to Cambay. The insurance was for Rs. 900, under a Guzerattee policy, bearing date 3rd May 1862.

Mr. Cumrodeen Tyabjee appeared for the defendant.

Trecumlal Goolabhoy, the plaintiff stated that he sued for goods belonging to him which were thrown overboard. They were insured for Rs. 275, and consisted of 15,725 cocoanuts. It was usual, he said, to ensure gobds 25 per cent. above their value.

His Honor asked Mr. Tyabjee what was his defence.

Mr. Tayabjee said, the Policy alone was a sufficient defence as it was unstamped, but there were numerous other objections, such as the non-shipment of the goods by the plaintiff, farther that he was not interested in them, the unseaworthiness of vessel at time of sailing, and the defendant's denial that the loss had taken place. There was also a legal objection he believed as to the policy, regarding its average.

Plaintiff said, innocently, that he had put stamps on the policy, so that the objection in that respect would be over-ruled.

His Honor.—(Smiling.) That will not do. Would you like to pay the requisite amount for having it stamped properly?

Plaintiff said he would wish to do so very much.

His Honor.—Why was it not stamped before? You must first satisfy me of this, before I can allow it to be done.

Plaintiff said that defendant should be asked why other policies were not stamped, which he had issued.

His Honor.—I will not take your money unless I can see you are likely to prove your case. What proof have you of the shipment of the cocoanuts?

Plaintiff.—The goods were sent from Chowl to Bombay and thence to Cambay. I can produce the letters of the merchant.

His Honor.—That won't prove it, unless he is here.

Plaintiff.—There is the pass-note from the Custom House.

His Honor.—Neither will that prove it. What proof have you that the goods were thrown overboard?

Plaintiff.—The Government people made enquiries at the Port of Cambay and the average statement was prepared.

His Honor.—How prove that it is an average statement?

Plaintiff.—According to this statement, defendant has made payments to other merchants.

His Honor.—It is necessary that you prove every thing.

Plaintiff said, he could get people to prove his case, if he were allowed time.

His Honor.—I would like to assist you, if I could, but you have so many pleas to prove. People generally come to Court ready to prove everything, but you can prove nothing. I do not think you are bringing an action without cause, but the defendant says the goods did not belong to you.

Plaintiff.—I have got a merchant to prove goods were shipped when the vessel came to Bombay. We shipped at Chowl, but the Captain who saw them is here; *Sutmee* was taken to Bombay. His Honor said, that there might be some evidence in the last circumstance, and he would willingly assist plaintiff, if he could, but it was a difficult case to make out. He might, he said, receive the money for stamping the document, but that would not prove his case, and it would therefore be better to non-suit him, but if he could satisfy him on a future occasion, that he had a good cause he would permit him to file a summons on similar grounds. He would not advise him to bring a fresh action, but he had better obtain legal advice if disposed to renew it, there not being a tittle of evidence in his case and a great deal to prove. Plaintiff nonsuited, costs certified.

(*Monday*, 18*th August* 1863)

Mucdom Bebee, widow of Amerodin Khutab and Fuckeer Mahomed bin Amerodin vs. Bomanjee Hoosinjee.

This was no less than four actions, the first, for seven months rent, from 1st October 1862, to 30th April 1863 and the others respectively for the months of May, June and July 1863. The rent was one hundred and twelve rupees for the first seven months and forty eight rupees for the latter three months. The sum of thirty two rupees was admitted as received on account.

His Honor asked the male plaintiff, where the first plaintiff was?

2nd Plaintiff.—She is my mother. Old people do not go to Court.

His Honor.—And they often *do not* get a verdict by not coming.

Plaintiff stated, that defendant held the house under an agreement for twelve months at sixteen rupees a month, to be paid monthly. Two months had been paid and no more.

Defendant.—I have paid Rs. 16 to the mother when this man was in jail and supplied him with liquors besides.

His Honor.—We shall come to that by and bye. You have paid Rs. 32 you say?

Defendant,—Yes. Plaintiff admits that.

Plaintiff said, the agreement was not stamped, but the defendant had been informed against and was fined two rupees, which he paid.

His Honor,—The agreement is not stamped; now as you cannot prove your case without it I shall give a verdict against you.

Plaintiff.—The defendant admits he owes the rent.

The defendant said, that he was told at the Police Court that the agreement could not be stamped now and that the penalty would make it legal. The claim he said, was correct less Rs. 16 which he had paid to, the mother.

His Honor.—As you admit this, I must proceed with the case. There was no necessity for the production of the document as the agreement was admitted, but had it been disputed the verdict would have been for the defendant.

Defendant,—I have sued the plaintiff for the money I gave to the mother.

His Honor.—As you have filed a cross action to recover from the plaintiff I shall not listen to this now, as you pay less costs by bringing the action in this manner. There would therefore be a verdict for the full amount claimed with the costs on each of the summons.

Bomanjee Hoosinjee vs. Mucdoom Bebee, widow of Amerodin Khutab and Fuckeer Mahomed bin Ameroodin.

This was a cross action yesterday, to recover the amount of sixteen rupees, which had been, it was alleged, paid to the first defendant, and for liquors supplied.

His Honor asked why the mother was to pay for the liquors which the male defendant used.

Plaintiff said, he ordered them certainly but it was paid down to the rent account.

His Honour.—You will have to prove the liquors were purchased by both the defendants. What evidence have you that you paid the mother on the 16th of May. Have you any witnesses? Plaintiff said he had none present.

The second defendant said, what the plaintiff said was untrue. Never purchased liquors from him, and his mother had never purchased any or received any money from him to the best of his knowledge.

His Honor said, the plaintiff had no evidence. If he paid the money he should have got a receipt. Verdict for defendant.

In reMotte Durjajee, Nursing Huttajee, and Nundram Nemjee vs. Dajee Nathoo and Ballajee Dhoondojee.

Plaintiffs were cited at this Court to show cause, why a quantity of copper utensils consirting of Twenty one Tupalas, Six incomplete do., and Fourteen pieces of copper, taken in execution by them, should not be delivered over to one Narayen Succaram, who alleged that they were his property and had been illegally distrained.

Mr. Barton appeared for the execution plaintiffs.

Narayen Succaram said, that the copper of which the utensils were made had been intrusted to him by one Hussun Caderbhoy, who was now present.

Mr. Barton asked the claimant what made his turban so dirty.

The witness did not reply, but Mr. Barton said, very much depended on his reply to that question. He was, he said only the servant of the execution defendant, and his turban, as might be seen, was nearly black with carrying the copper goods on his head.

The claimant said, he did not carry them on his head and was not paid wages, but by the maund, for the things he manufactured, and never carried goods for Ballajee Dhoondojee, the second defendant, to Janoo Byrajee or others.

Succund Goolabchund said he was partner to Hoosun Caderbhoy and dealt in cooper pots. He knew the second defendant, Ballajee Doonderjee, who was a coppersmith. The last witness lives down stairs and Ballajee, up stairs, but they all worked down stairs. They were not in partnership. He had entrusted the last witness with about four and a half maunds of copper which he then had, to make into Tupalas. These were made by him, the claimant. He could not swear these now in Court were his. Ballajee had three maunds of copper of his then.

Sulleman Alana, a charcoal seller, swore the articles were Narayen's and that Ballaji the execution defendant had no copper then.

His Honor said, he had very good reason to believe this witness was saying what was not correct, for it was known that Ballajee had got some copper to work then for a merchant.

Another witness named Wettul Jaljee said, he had given the execution defendant copper to work.

Ballajee, the execution defendant, swore he did no follow any business then and the pots seized were no his, in fact no one would trust him, for he had appropriated to his own requirements the copper entrusted to him to make up. Goolobchund was he said, one of his victims: swears he had no copper at all when seizure was made. He used to work in the same verandah as Suckaram, but did not work at all now.

By Mr. Barton.—Suckaram, the claimant never was his servant. He worked on his own account.

Succund Goolabchund, being recalled and shown the utensils alleged to be made by Suckaram said, they were not the pattern he had ordered of the execution defendant, (and therefore would possibly belong to Suckaram's customer.)

Some discussion arose between His Honor and execution plaintiffs' counsel, upon the question as to what the result of the trial would be, it being His Honor's opinion that if Mr. Barton proved his case, he could only claim the right, title and interest:—(for manufacture) which execution defendant had in the utensils.

Mr. Barton said, it was very easy then to defraud an execution plaintiff.

His Honor said, his experience taught him to be very careful in these cases, and if Mr. Barton sat where he did, he would find that the Marwarrees were no way particular as to whose things they seized.

The bailiff who executed the warrant of distraint against the execution defendant said, the copper was taken from his own room and Naraiyen who was there at the time, seemed but a servant. There were about two dozen people who claimed the copper then.

Jannoo Byrajee said, that Sacbaram, the claimant, never appeared but as a servant of Ballajee, and that Ballagee had told him he had copper of his own, and had bought copper pots of him during the present month. Another witness said, claimant was only a servant of the execution defendant.

His Honor summed up.—He said the claimant swore the things did not belong to him, but were Husson Caderbhoy's. His man swears the same. Ballajee's evidence was shaken inasmuch as he said he had no copper, and Succund said he had three maunds of his. Husson Caderbhoy's partner said, Suckaram had 4½ maunds of copper of his, which was about the weight of that now pointed out. Although the witnesses said Suckaram was a servant of Ballajee's because he carried copper pots, it did not follow that he might not be a partner. There was no evidence he said, to rebut the claim, and His Honor therefore considered the claimant had a right to get back his copper.

POONA.

MORE BENEVOLENCE.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy has offered to contribute the sum of 1,00,000 Rupees towards the erection of a suitable building for the Poona College. We need scarcely add, that the munificent offer has been accepted by Government, with all the conditions attached to it. A Committee has been appointed composed of the following gentlemen, to select a site and to suggest such details as may be considered necessary by them, for giving effect to the worthy Baronet's philanthropy:—

E. J. Howard, Esq., Major Francis, Captain Wilkins, H. Coke, Esq., and H. Wordsworth, Esq.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy is proving himself worthy in every respect, not only of the name which he inherited, but of the honours which his father won.—*Deccan Herald, August* 14.

BENGAL.

ASSISTANT SURGEON TIPPETTS, late of H. M's. 35th Regiment, and recently attached to H. M's. 43rd L. I., in Fort William, has been appointed to take medical charge of the Depot Hospital, Kidderpore, in succession to Dr. Menzies removed to the hospital ship *Bentinck*. This is the fourth medical officer who has been in charge of the Depot Hospital within eight months; and it has had three different surgeons within the last three weeks. This is not a good way of managing the medical charge of a permanent institution like the hospital in question, which must deteriorate by being kept as a kind of stepping-stone to other medical appointments. The Surgeon in medical charge of the hospital is well paid, and he ought to be permanently attached to it. —*Englishman, August* 5.

THE Rev. Dr. Duff has been succeeded in the Syndicate, or Executive body of the Calcutta University, by the Rev. Dr. Mullens, who was unanimously elected by the Faculty of Arts. On receiving the resignation of one who may truly be termed the founder of University-ties in India, the Syndicate passed the following resolution:—"That, on accepting the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Duff, the Syndicate desire to record their sense of the eminent services he has rendered to the University and their regret at being deprived of his aid and counsel for the future." When this resolution was communicated to the Faculty of Arts, that body, on the motion of the Lord Bishop, passed the following resolution:—"The Faculty of Arts, in proceeding to elect a member of the Syndicate in the room of Dr. Duff, desire to express their entire concurrence in the resolution which the Syndicate passed on receiving Dr. Duff's resignation, and to return to him their hearty thanks for the zeal, diligence and wisdom with which he has acted as one of their representatives ever since the foundation of the University, and for the other eminent services which he has rendered during more than a quarter of a century to the cause of Education in India."—*Friend of India, August* 6.

THE INDIAN AND ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(*Friend of India, August* 6.)

"THE Indian Artillery are second to none in the world." Since Sir Charles Napier pronounced this verdict, the campaigns of Fifty-seven, and the names of men like Sir H. Lawrence, Sir A. Wilson, and Colonels Vincent Eyre and Tombs, have added new lustre to the corps. What should it be now, since, by its amalgamation with the Royal Artillery, the peculiar advantages of each corps are conferred on all, including the old Royal Regiment? Surely the present Royal Regiment should not only be second to none but first of all; and the scheme of assimilation, so often attempted and so often abandoned, could not have been better carried out than by the abrupt order in the first instance to assimilate all to the old Royal Regiment. Any unbiassed observer must allow that in point of organization and establishments, the old Royal Regiment was on by far the best and most liberal footing of the whole four Regiments. The Indian Artillery were not the brauch of the service on which old John Company showered his liberalities. The Civil Service and Light Cavalry contained the "Dowls" who were to be taken care of, while in the Artillery were found the men who, even with the miserable state of short-handedness in which their batteries were kept, took care of themselves and the Indian Empire in its days of danger. It is not our intention to speak of secondings not carried out and promotions withheld; these are subjects which are now before the Royal Commission. Our object at present is to touch on matters affecting the welfare of the whole corps. One of the first defects in the assimilation is that of Regimental Paymasters. Not only has this grade of staff been denied to the new Brigades of Royal Artillery serving in India, but it has been taken away from the old Brigades who, prior to coming to India, had their own Regimental Paymasters. We cannot conceive why the thraldom of the Indian Pay Departments should be imposed upon the Royal Artillery *alone* of all Her Majesty's British forces. Those only know what this evil is who have suffered from it, and we believe the present staff of the Royal Artillery in India would not be very backward in adducing proofs of the urgent need of the additon to their ranks of Regimental Paymasters. At present, the duties of that functionary are ordered to be conducted by the Brigade Adjutant, and are actually distributed between him and the various Battery Captains. But any one who knows what the clerky duties of a Brigade Adjutant are in the present dislocated distribution of Batteries, will be satisfied that he has enough to do without having Paymaster's work in addition. The only reason we can see for the non-existence of Brigade Paymasters in India is that, owing to the scattered condition of the Batteries of each Brigade, the Paymaster could not conduct his duties at all. But the condition of the Brigades on Home service is just as bad in point of dislocation as in India, yet their Regimental Paymasters do their duty. As a Brigade Adjutant, by the addition of Rupees 20 a month to his salary, becomes Adjutant of the Division in which he is serving, so should the Brigade Paymaster perform the Pay office duties of the Batteries in his division with or without some nominal addition to his salary. If it be decided that the Brigade Paymaster's salary shall be paid by Government, it would be more just to give the extra work to the Quartermasier, whose duties are not very clearly defined and who is very far from heavily worked. But it may perhaps be argued that much of the pay duty falls to Battery Captains. So it does, and so it must do, as in the Infantry, but Battery abstracts are not so much a source of trouble with the present system of Divisional Paymasters as the small detachments marching here, there and everywhere; men on court-martial duty; leave and sick certificates; and changes of rates of batta and pay. These fall on the already full hands of the Adjutant. Some of the instances of negligence and error in the Divisional Pay and Audit offices have entailed a five years' vexatious correspondence on officers who had ample legitimate work of their own to attend to. To remove all such difficulties a Paymaster should be specially appointed as in every other branch of Her Majesty's Army.

We would notice the great need in which most of our Brigades of Field Artillery stand of Veterinary Surgeons. In the Old Royal Regiment every Field Battery had its Veterinary Surgeon; in the old Indian Artillery none had that officer, and in a spirit of false economy many batteries at detached stations were without Veterinary aid. This state of things still continues, and in some of our large military stations even where there is a likelihood of service, such as Secunderabad, one Veterinary Surgeon is in charge of two Cavalry Regts. at least four miles from each other, and of five Batteries of Artillery scattered over spaces of five square miles of ground. Here too assimilation to the practice of the old Royal Regiment is sadly needed. Another point in which we would draw the attention of those interested in the welfare of the Royal Artillery in India is the following. It is expected that Armstrong Guns will be supplied to one of the Batteries of Royal Artillery at Secunderabad. These guns have been lying for nearly three years in Madras, and not a step has been taken to instruct, as far as we know, the officers, in regard to the [illegible] into Korrannee; he, (Major Sparks), expressed the greatest surprise, at the existence of a letter, which so completely absolved Captain Lloyd from all blame. Of course, armed with such authority, Captain Lloyd was rightly held excused of so much of the imputation brought against him as related to an aggressive act committed *beyond our frontier*. But the difficulty created by the existence of a letter, which virtually, under the authority of the Chief Commissioner, extended our boundary line some 100 miles beyond that laid down and defined by the special Commissioner Major Allan (Vide his report, Dated Prome, 28th June 1856, Para 11) had yet to be explained away. The Chief Commissioner on a reference being made to this letter, though he was unable thoroughly to repudiate it, still be declared it to be a nullity only, in its more material sense, and wished it to be understood, as describing a *mere fanciful* or *nominal boundary line*, which was intended to exist, rather in the idea, than in the reality.

7. My principal reason, then, in thus briefly referring to past affairs in Kerrannee, is, to explain to Government, by the aid of recent events unknown to me at the time of publication of my former letter, some slightly material errors which occurred in that letter.

8. My endeavour was, to avoid censure (on the ground of an implied interference on my part in Kerrannee affairs) by commenting as strongly as I could, on the improbability (as it then appeared to me) of an officer, in Captain Lloyd's position, having either the capacity, or the inclination, with, or apart from Missionary influence, to wantonly attack and burn a village of a peaceable and quiet foreign state.

Last September, I was in Philadelphia U. S. A. It was midnight, and I sat alone in an upper chamber; something seemed to speak, there was no voice but it came like a flash, "Look down upon the floor." I looked and there was the IV. Chapter of Revelations, as plain as light, woven in the carpet at my feet. It was an English or Dutch ingrain carpet of a rich design, and that design and the colours all spoke out this chapter. I was so much overpowered with it, I called up my son to see it, and neither of us dared afterwards to step on the throne.

The question immediately arose how came the weavers by this pattern. It must have come out of Egypt I began to look into letters studying out the origin of forms: the result has been this:—

1st. I am convinced that the alphabet was known to Adam and Eve, that the first alphabet is stereotyped in the heavens, and from this all nations have learnt to count and to reckon time. It proves 2ndly, that the solar system is our own Bible and represents God and the history of man's redemption.—It proves that God took upon himself the form of a world, and covered it with sacred letters, making every rock, mountain, sea, river and country a word or chapter. The world was made a book lighted up with trees, flowers, grasses, birds, fishes and animals, which were created expressly for letters to this world Bible, consequently, Adam gave names to all expressing as expressive of the *Word*. Did you ever notice how like the 1st six verses of Genesis and the 1st six of John? One telling us of the natural the *world*, the other of the spiritual the *word*. *World* is certainly word with a light in it.

God has in infinite mercy given me the key to this great book and to my inexpressible surprise and joy, I read this same all over the Karen dresses. Their dresses as *rocks* are the true new testament of our Bible. It has always told them that a deliverer would come and they would yet have a Canaan of their own.

Now it is most singular that *Kannee* is a Karen name and means Kanaan or Canaan. The Burmese say it means "red hawk," Mr. Mason says, but we all know what the Scotch *Canny* means and *ken* and our Saxon *can*, and all go back to the Karen to understand just as *ken* is the root of to *know*. So Canaan means the land of knowledge, of understanding, of *doing*.

You will of course call your new Thugyeeship the Cannee Thugyee, and if you will put in *la* for *Lamogon* it will be kanaela the light of kannee, for *la* is light, the light of the moon as Revelation. God "made the Sun to rule the day, the Moon to rule the night." The Sun represents the Son of God as we know son and sun have the same root.

The moon represents the bride, the lamb's wife, as the Triune Word pictured in hieroglyphics

ex cilice, like Lacordaire. It is to the Emperor's credit that he declines throwing his influence into the hands of either party, and that his aim is rather to act arbiter between and reunite them. All the selections that he has made—several of them not accepted—for the post of tutor to the Prince Imperial, have marked the Emperor's desire that his son should receive liberal education in matters of religion. One of those chosen to the office, and who declined it, was the present Minister of Public Instruction, who felt that his system of education would jar with the sacerdotal influences that haunt the Palace, and he therefore declined. Later, being asked by the Emperor to take the portfolios of Public Instruction and of the Cultes, he accepted the former on being freed and disembarrassed from the latter. The Liberals are well pleased with the disjunction, which removes the priesthood from thronging the ante-chamber of the Education Minister. This is the man who has restored philosophy to its place in the studies and examinations for University degrees.

It is said to be the wish of the Emperor, by these and similar acts, to do away with the impression which M. de Persigny's electioneering policy has made or confirmed, that Napoleon the Third is influenced towards the old Constitutionalists and Orleanists. It was to oust and relieve them that the professorships were abolished and philosophy banished. The Emperor is about to become a member of the Institute, and he proposes to make his accession to it an era for the banishing or obliteration of political differences in that body. As a step to this, a Liberal Minister of Public Instruction has been appointed. Surely this will be utterly idle, if it be not accompanied by measures giving more freedom to the priests as well as to the publication of books; and, in short, inaugurating a system of legislation, at least for literature, somewhat in accordance with the advanced and tolerant ideas of the age.

The Emperor has seen enough of the efforts of the ultramontane clergy and bishops in the late elections, to be fully aroused to the fact that he and his dynasty will have them for enemies, whatever his obsequiousness to Rome. But between them and the great Liberal party there is no medium. He feels that to win the latter is to conciliate the intellectual mind that prevails in the capital. It was this, after all, that returned M. Thiers and the other moderate Oppositionists. And it is really not difficult to satisfy. M. de Persigny's dismissal has no meaning if such be not the Imperial intention. As we often take the liberty of blaming, so we now do not grudge approval of the new move in the departments of Literature and Public Instruction. May it be extended.

NEW CHORAL-BOOKS.

Reader, July 18.

Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship: with appropriate Tunes. Revised and Edited by James Turle, Organist of Westminster Abbey. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.)

Hymns, Ancient and Modern, for use in the Service of the Church, with accompanying Tunes. Compiled and Arranged under the musical Editorship of W. H. Monk, Organist of York Minster. Various Editions. (Novello & Co.)

ISSUED under the sanction of the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, and with the recommendation of Mr. Turle's name, the first-mentioned of these tune-books is certain to be adopted by hundreds of congregations, now that the good custom of placing the music as well as the words of a hymnal in the hands of the people is spreading so fast. Only in this way can church-singing be made what it ought to be; and the production of a reasonably good tune-book is a performance which deserves our best thanks. The task involved is very laborious and one which brings little glory with it. No two people would make exactly the same selection; and no one psalmody, therefore, can ever be pronounced the best. But it may safely be said that Mr. Turle's book is, in the main, a thoroughly good one—assuming his principles of selection to be right, which no one can doubt who thinks that church-music should be bold, solemn and simple, strongly knit, joyous, and hearty, as the utterance of the voice of the "great congregation." The tunes and harmonies in this book have generally these characteristics. Of the 200 or more tunes many are directly from German sources; and a large number of these are at present scarcely known in England. This is a wholesome infusion of the element of solidity and vigour. The best, too, of the stock English tunes seem to be here; while those of what may be called the baser type, characteristic of about fifty years ago, have been studiously avoided. This book has the general merit to be expected in the product of the worthy old Society which has brought it out—an air of respectable churchmanship, orthodox and yet liberal, and free from party sentiment.

Dr. Monk's "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," of which a new edition, reduced in size and price has been lately issued by Messrs. Novello (and which is mentioned here chiefly on that account), is too well-known to require description. It seems to us to be, in substance, about as good an English Choral-book for congregational use as could well be produced. Its pages have, however, a strong flavour of Anglicanism, which is a terror to thousands, as it is a merit in the eyes of hundreds, of clergymen and congregations. It is pervaded by a certain odour of mystical dogma which is a substitute for the unction of the Calvinistic school—a peculiar tincture of rapturous ecclesiasticism, replacing the warmth of personal "experience." To those who do not object to these peculiarities, but like the character of Dr. Monk's selection, the newer books will probably be welcome. There are several points, however, in which Mr. Turle is open to criticism. His sense of the relation between the melody of a tune and the rhythm of a hymn seems somewhat faulty. For instance in the case of the well-known tune generally sung to "Jerusalem the Golden," for what possible reason can he have written the music in 3-2 time, and the first syllable of each line of the hymn go to the first note of each alternate bar? The hymn given, "For thee, O dear, dear country," is essentially an iambic measure, as his index very properly puts it. To sing the words in this fashion—

"For thee, O dear, dear country!
Mine eyes their vigils keep,"

with a pause after each line, is an outrage upon the first principles of rhythm and accent. Of two things, one: either the tune is right and put to a wrong hymn or, being right, it has been made wrong for the hymn given. It is certain that no congregation could be got to sing it as set by Mr. Turle. Another instance of bad rhythm is in the tune "Bedford," arranged in 3-2 to a hymn of common measure. Is not this tune usually given in common time? In practice, every congregation would inevitably and naturally sing it so. The drawling see-saw produced by the 3-2 time would be intolerable. In the matter of the adaptation of hymns to tunes Mr. Turle has used a license which many will think objectionable. To omit a line of the words of a hymn or tune to an Ascension hymn seems rather a needless interference with what has become almost an irreversible popular association. The book includes a good many tunes by the compiler. Some of them are certainly very good; instance the one called "Sandringham," which is both solid and sweet. Others are not so successful—for example, the new tune given to the hymn "Lo! He comes with clouds descending," which has the serious fault of an excessive unison in three out of the four parts. We might note a few more points which seem to us blemishes upon an otherwise excellent piece of work. But the volume has many merits which we have not space to enumerate. Externally and typographically, it is quite what such a book should be. To conclude with a query on a minute but interesting point: who was the author of the excellent tune "Adeste fideles"? Mr. Turle heads it John Reading (the author of *Dulce Domum*), "about 1690?" A member of Vincent Novello, which appeared a little time back in the *Musical Times* mentioned that it was introduced at the Portuguese Ambassador's chapel at the beginning of the century, and was the composition of the English organist at that place. R. B. L.

THE CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC ORATOR ON MR. BOUVERIE'S BILL FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE UNIFORMITY ACT.

(Daily News, June 20.)

WE have permission to publish the following letter which has been addressed to a member of Parliament:

SIR,—A common friend informs me that you would be glad to know my opinion as to the probable effect of Mr. Bouverie's bill if it should pass into law. I am happy to comply with your wish. As a resident fellow, engaged nearly twenty years in the tuition of my college, I may without presumption think myself qualified to form an opinion. That opinion is that Mr. Bouverie's measure would be productive of unmixed good.

It will be said that this is the opinion of a small minority only, since the University petition against the bill was carried by 120 to 25. In speaking of "the University" I am confining myself to Cambridge: I need say nothing about Oxford, which you know better than I do. But doubtless what is true of one is true, *mutatis mutandis*, of the other.

The petition from the University of Cambridge might have been more truly styled a petition from the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely. Only a small proportion of those who were in favour of the bill voted on the occasion. Probably not one non-resident took the trouble to come to Cambridge to vote with the minority. It is difficult to see what the university as a body had to do with the matter, still less what the country clergy had to do with it. It concerns the Colleges, primarily. Now, Mr. Bouverie was induced to bring forward his measure by a petition which he himself presented to the house, signed by seventy-four Fellows of Colleges at Cambridge. This number included an actual majority of fellows of two colleges, Trinity and Christ. When we consider the extremely conservative tendencies of all collegiate society, and its proneness to take alarm whenever the interests of the Church are even remotely concerned, we must regard this petition as very significant. Those who signed it would not have done so if they had not been convinced that the proposed measure would be for the advantage both of the Colleges and of the Church. Every measure that has hitherto been passed for the removal of invidious Church privileges and oppressive dissenting grievances has tended to give additional popularity and stability to the church. So will this measure. There is probably not one of those measures against which the Universities—*i. e.*, the Clergy of Oxford, Cambridge, and their respective neighbourhoods, did not petition. Mr. Bouverie could not wish for a better omen of the ultimate success of his bill.

Some minds are so affected by that terrible *simile* "the thin edge of the wedge," that they are incapable of calm reasoning and reflection. Many of the excellent Rectors and Vicars who hurried to Cambridge to defend the rights of the Church had, doubtless, conjured up a vision of an invading and conquering host of cunning Jesuits and virulent dissenters, determined to wrest from the hands of churchmen the direction of college education, and the management of college property.

A little consideration of the facts would show how chimerical these fears are.

Mr. Bouverie's bill is merely permissive. It will leave colleges at full liberty, if they please, to elect none but members of the Church of England to their fellowships. I believe that I am right in stating that in all colleges the statutes require that in choosing fellows reference shall be made to the religious and moral as well as the intellectual qualifications of the candidates.

It is obvious that the governing body of each college may, if they please, regard church membership as an essential qualification.

In the statutes of Trinity College (and I believe in those of all the other colleges) the late commission introduced a new statute providing for the immediate deprivation of any fellow who should openly secede from the Church of England. Another statute provides that any cause which would disqualify a person for retaining his fellowship after election shall also disqualify for election.

I conceive that these statutes not only justify but prescribe the rejection of any candidate openly and notoriously hostile to the Church of England. Thus each college is doubly and trebly secured against all possible harm. The operation of the Act of Uniformity is not protective but restrictive. It does not defend the colleges against attack; it limits their freedom of choice, their powers of self-government, and their freedom of action; it cramps their usefulness and damages their popularity. Its repeal would endow them with increased privileges, which they might exercise to their own great immediate advantage, and incidentally to the advantage of the University and the church.

The operation of this measure would be, not to confiscate colleges for the benefit of Dissent, but to bring over the most eminent dissenters, and attach them to the established order of things. Every one who knows the University knows that its influences are all powerful in favour of the Church. A young dissenter finds himself in a society far more indulgent and tolerant than he had been led to expect; one by one all the prepossessions of his childhood melt away, and he is irresistibly drawn towards that body which of all religious bodies is the most liberal, the most conciliatory, and the most catholic. Such a man will conform to the services of the Church not only without repugnance but with pleasure; his pride, however, prevents him from making a declaration of conformity as a condition of receiving pecuniary emolument.

For this noble disinterestedness we respect him the more, and regret that an enactment of old date should erect an artificial barrier between us and him.

I believe that all these "test acts," from the very beginning, have been the bane of the Church of England: but even if there were once a show of reason for them, it has long passed away. The maintenance of these invidious restrictions fosters religious antipathies, and keeps Dissent alive, which but for them would have lost its "raison d'etre."

I am convinced, I repeat, not merely that this measure is a perfectly safe measure, and at worst, entirely innocuous, but that it will be productive of increased usefulness to the colleges, increased popularity to the Universities, and increased strength to the Church. I look upon the Church as the greatest engine of education and enlightenment in the country, performing actually inestimable services to the nation, and containing in its organisation a power which, if well directed, may before long embrace the whole people within its beneficent influence. I therefore hold that the maintenance of the Church in all its integrity is our paramount duty, and if the interests of the Church pointed in one way and the interests of the Colleges in another, I should not hesitate to sacrifice the latter. But Mr. Bouverie's Bill will serve both.—I am, &c.

WILL. GEO. CLARK,
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge,
Public Orator

June 20.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Times, July 18.)

NEW YORK, *July 3.*

THE remarkable apathy of New York continues undisturbed. According to all present indications, not even the capture of Washington would startle it into action. Perhaps, were General Lee to take possession of Philadelphia, and exact from its prim Quakers and prosperous Germans an imperial ransom of $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 in gold, not greenbacks, New York might be awakened to the necessity (not of sending 200,000 or 300,000 sturdy and patriotic volunteers to repel the invaders; but) of casting its voice in favour of an immediate cessation of hostilities and a conference to debate the terms of peace and separation. There is no warlike enthusiasm whatever. Many regiments march up Broadway, returning from the war, but few march down to take part in it. The rich and the merchants do not, as they did six or eight months ago, open their purses to offer hundreds of dollars in bounties to volunteers, and if they did the volunteers would not answer to the call or be captivated by the money. Even the orators of the Loyal Leagues are silent, and refrain from offering to their imperilled country the cheap aid of their "Buncombe." An English gentleman who has been absent from New York for six weeks, shooting the wild buffaloe on the far western prairies beyond Kansas, returned yesterday. Having learnt from the newspapers on the way that Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington were menaced by one of the most stupendous invasions recorded in history, he naturally expected to find this great city in a state of intense commotion, and filled with all the warlike pomp, parade, and bustle that usually attend the call of a nation's fate. But he found nothing of the kind. No drum-beat or trumpet-call; no meeting of legions for the attack or the defence; no cessation of ordinary business; no appeals, oral or verbal, to "le patriotism of the multitude; no meetings in the public city places to discuss the danger and the means to avert or lessen it; no council of the venerable heads that direct the financial and commercial enterprise of one of the chief cities of the world; no knots of earnest citizens gathered at street corners in earnest colloquy on the dangers of the present or the chances of the future, were to be heard or seen. Everything was precisely as before; the same busy men and frivolous women blockaded Broadway in the pursuit of business or pleasure; the same bounding life and exuberant prosperity displayed themselves at every turn; the equipages of the "upper ten thousand" rolled through the fashionable avenues, or hurried to the Central-park to display the too gorgeous finery and the too pretentious jewelry of the fair occupants, grown too suddenly rich to be quite at ease in the unusual position into which the good fortune of their husbands and the success and the bad fortune of their country had thrust them. And this unconcern of all classes is so remarkable that every one sees and admits it. The newspapers moralize over, but do not understand it, not one having any other explanation to offer than that the people are disgusted with the war and with the Governments, and hope that General Lee will take Washington and make a prisoner of Mr. Lincoln, and so end a difficulty that seems to present no other so feasible and so happy a solution.

The Peace Democrats, who promise speedily to abate sorts the greatest grievance of the community, are not, however, quite idle. The invasion that stirs them to no martial ardour stirs them to demand an immediate armistice, and to support the demand by a course of reasoning which proves that the love of liberty has not yet been trampled out of the heart of the American people by all the measures which Mr. Lincoln's administration and his brutal military satraps have adopted for the purpose. Three important meetings have been held since General Lee's occupation of Northern soil, which show how the current of the popular feeling has begun to flow, or rather to run—the one at River-head, in Long Island, which was attended by upwards of 3,000 people; the second at a place called Dingman's Ferry, in Pike county, Pennsylvania, near the conterminous lines of the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and which was attended by delegations from the Peace Democracy of each of the three, estimated to number 12,000 persons; and the third at Middletown in the State of New York. The resolutions adopted at the first were an able, logical, consistent, and courageous exposition of principles which, if adopted now, would end the war immediately, and which, if acted upon by Mr. Lincoln when he came into office, would have rendered the war impossible. While recognizing the Federal Constitution as an eminently just and well-balanced embodiment of political wisdom, they denied that it warranted coercion against any State that chose to secede from a Union which, in the estimation of the people and the Legislature and regularly constituted authorities of such State, had ceased to be desirable or in accordance with its wishes or interests. "*If from any cause, real or imaginary,*" said the first resolution, "*any one or more of the States of the Union, in the exercise of that Sovereignty which is their highest attribute and the sole ground of their existence as States shall see fit to withdraw from the obligations imposed and the benefits conferred by the Constitution, we recognize no grant of power in that instrument to the Federal Government, created by it, or to the combination of States left after such a secession, to compel such seceding State or States to return to a Union which they have deliberately repudiated, and which, deriving its whole life from the principle of consent, dies on the instant that consent is withdrawn.*" This is clear and emphatic. It is the doctrine which the South has made good at the cannon's mouth; and which to all present appearance, will be made good by similar agencies at the North and the North-West, if the Federal Government do not seize the favourable moment before it have been too greatly humiliated to propose that peace with the South which may otherwise be extorted. The second resolution affirmed in a similar spirit that the State of New York was a sovereign power subject only to the Constitution of the United States, so long as her people shall elect to be governed by it. The fifth resolution declared "*That the dictates of a common humanity, the best interests of the entire country, and the good regard of a republican form of government demanded a cessation of hostilities in this fratricidal war, and that neither false pride nor political etiquette should stand in the way of a possible mutual reconciliation or reconstruction of the Government.*" The eighth denied the constitutional legality of the Conscription Acts and called upon Governor Seymour to arrest its execution within his Jurisdiction until the question of its validity had been decided upon by the Supreme Court, pledging the meeting to support the Governor in any justifiable steps he might take to resist so palpable an infraction of the Constitution of the State of New York. Other resolutions denounced the attempts of the Federal Administration to suppress the right of free discussion, and signalized for particular odium, the illegal arrest and exile of Mr. Vallandigham, as an outrage not only on all the principles on which American institutions are founded, but as a gross invasion of the rights of the Sovereign State of Ohio, by the Constitution and organic law of which it was expressly enacted that no citizen should be transported out of that State for offences committed within the same. The resolutions are in every way eloquent, and are palpably the work of no inferior hand. Two other meetings were chiefly remarkable for the presence of Mr. Fernando Wood, and the reiteration by that gentleman of all the arguments in favour of peace, even though peace should end in a separation, which he first advanced at the great Democratic meeting in New York. "How," he asked, "shall all this end? Can we ever reconcile these antagonistic elements of discord? Can we stop this deluge of innocent blood? Can we prevent the final and utter bankruptcy of the country? Is there any way now, after having called into the field nearly 1,500,000 men, against less than 700,000 on the part of the South; with a debt larger to day than that of Great Britain; with a loss of liberty to the American people more apparent than is felt by the subjects of any crowned head in Europe,—is there, I say any way by which North and South can be brought to an amicable solution and "determination of this dreadful conflict?" Mr. Wood was hopeful that not many months, or even weeks, would passbefore the exhausted people would realize the impossibility of any longer continuance of so bloody a war, and that the very violence of the hurricane was the best guarantee that it would not be of long continuance. At the same time he guarded himself against the supposition that he approved the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee. It was an assault upon the sovereignty of Pennsylvania which he condemned, and which he hoped would be ignominiously repulsed—*by Pennsylvania*: a way of putting the case which the astute speaker meant to be, and which was a vindication of that principle of State rights which the South was in arms to uphold. These three meetings were not only attended by influential people of all ranks and classes, but they were unanimous that not a dissentient voice or hostile hiss or interruption was raised at any period of the proceedings. The various parties that have hitherto ruled and distracted the Union are crumbling to pieces. The party led by Mr. Fernando Wood, and about to be joined in increased vigour and influence by Mr. Vallandigham is the only party that is growing and consolidating; and, whether or may be the case with the Republicans, the "War Democrats" appear as if they would speedily cease to be. They must either join the Republicans, to whom their war principles affiliate them, or they must take service under Mr. Fernando Wood, who by a bold stroke has made himself the foremost man of the North, and as the champion of peace is sure to be in the long run—and which ought to prevail in the short run—unless social anarchy and national bankruptcy have greater charms for the Northern people than peace and liberty, and a compact, though diminished territory.

The only prominent member of the Republican party who has publicly spoken since the invasion of Pennsylvania is Senator Chandler, of Michigan, a gentleman of extreme fanaticism on the subject of Emancipation, of great influence over the mind of Mr Lincoln, and particularly noted for his hostility to General M'Clellan, to the Copperheads, and to *Peace*. No apostle of extermination has been more ardent than he. Not even Miss Anna Dickinson or Mr. Wendell Phillips has expressed more pleasure at the prospect of a negro insurrection; and what, it may be asked, does this most ultra of *American Doctrinaires* and Jacobins think of the present aspect of American affairs? Does he despair of the Republic? Not at all. Does he think that the South is the stronger of the two contending giants? Not a whit. On the contrary, he thinks, with an optimism that would do honour to the Universal Friend, that circumstances were never so favourable for the North as now, and that as soon as the army of General Meade confronts the army of General Lee "it will whip it." "While I appreciate" he adds, "the sufferings of Pennsylvania, and while I appreciate the scare and excitement, I never felt more hopeful than I do to-day of the final overthrow of the rebellion and the final success of the Union arms. I see the sun rising, and see this black flag of rebellion fading, fading, fading, and I expect to see it in three months from to-day lying in the dust never more to rise from its low position." Mr. Chandler sees a great deal, but others less imaginative have seen that this old period of "three months" was to have wrought eighteen months ago—a year ago—three months ago—many months ago—and will not yet come to pass; and have learnt to disbelieve altogether in "three months" and anything they may produce. Mr. Seward is the father of the phrase, but little can he have thought of the progeny of illusive hopes, false assumptions, deliberate self-deceptions, and unmitigated lies that were to grow out of it. It has been the "Jack O'Lantern" of Federal statesmen, and has led them into quagmires of political disgrace, from which they cannot escape without dirt upon their reputation.

JULY 4.

New York continues apathetic, and gold—*mirabile dictu*—continues to fall, although the "Waterloo" of the war commenced at Gettysburg on Wednesday, with great loss to the Federals, and was renewed on Thursday and yesterday, with results as yet unknown. The apathy is not to be explained, except on the supposition that the popular disgust with the war is so excessive that the people would be glad of a Confederate victory, provided only it were great and decisive enough to bring peace in its train. The fall in gold in face of actual and prospective disaster, is only to be accounted for by the fact that speculation in stocks has, to a great extent, superseded that in the precious metals; and that Mr. Chase has it in his power to bear the market whenever he pleases within a margin of four or five per cent. Latterly, whenever the news from the seat of war has been ominous of impending evil, gold has gone down, because the agents of the Treasury, acting on instructions from head-quarters, have gone into the market offering it for sale in ten times greater amounts than any body wished to buy it, or than the legitimate wants of foreign commerce required. But it is obvious that Mr. Chase's powers in this line are limited, and that the barometer of men's fears, as marked by gold, compared with paper money, based upon a credit that may be overthrown in an hour, is only subject to manipulation of this kind in comparatively calm weather. When the storm bursts Mr. Chase will have no more power to control it than to control the physical convulsions of the atmosphere.

Much alarm is represented as prevalent in Washington and Baltimore, but New York cares little. The shops are closed to-day in honour of the "Fourth of July," the flag waves as usual, the ships in the harbour, and from the church steeples and public buildings and private dwellings of Broadway in the mode customary with this great city when it makes holyday. The steamboats are laden with pleasure seekers betaking themselves to Long Branch, to Staten Island, Long Island, to the Highlands of the Hudson, to the pleasant shores of the Sound, to every place within easy distance, where weary men of business and toil can have a day's rural enjoyment with their wives and children, and forget alike their grievances and their public sorrow. The little boys swarm in all the streets, letting off squibs and crackers; for to the juvenile heart of the American population Independence-day answers to Guy Faux-day in England, and is commemorated with riot and fireworks, with this difference,—that American impatience does not wait for night to indulge in pyrotechny, but commences it with the earliest dawn of day, to the sore annoyance of everybody but the boys and the blackguards. Mr. Lincoln was to have done his part in celebration of the day which recalls to the American mind the triumph of the successful rebellion of George Washington by making a speech at Philadelphia, in condemnation of the second rebellion of Washington's countrymen, but was compelled, in consequence of the imminent danger of Philadelphia, to forego the pleasure and keep within easy distance of his own gunboats on the Potomac. There is to be a great Democratic meeting this evening at the Academy of Music, at which Governor Seymour, of New York, and ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, have promised to attend. Doubtless these eminent Democratic chiefs—neither of whom ever utters a word of "spread eagleism," or any kind of buncombe—will speak to their countrymen in language befitting the real memories of the day, and the awful crisis of the national fortunes, in which for the 87th time it has dawned over a country, no longer free, happy, or united, but rent in twain, as Washington feared and Jefferson foresaw; its liberties lost or perishing, and its fairest regions deluged with fratricidal blood, as Daniel Webster predicted in some of the sublimest as well as most mournful words that ever fell from the lips of a statesmen.

Business Announcements.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Teddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.
Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Round	Leather	Boots.
Do.	Patent	do. do.
Do.	French Calf	do. do.
Do.	Emperor's Kid	Boot.
Do.	do.	French Calf with spur boxes.

French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise their measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, to consider a proposition to rescind the following Clause 3 of the Articles of Association:—

"During the period of 18 months next after the registration of the Company, no transfer of any Share shall be permitted except in cases where the same becomes necessary in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any Shareholders, and also the case of a female Shareholder of her marriage."

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SOONABAYE, widow of ARDASEER FRAMJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell to BOMANJEE KHODADAD Kraser, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, a PIECE of ENAM GROUND (portion of a large piece of ground conferred by the late Honorable East India Company to their then Master Builders, Messrs. Mackijee Lowjee and Bomanjee Lowjee) situate at Parell, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes in the name of the said Soonabaye, under No. 36, and bounded on the East by the public road, leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the West by the Government Salt Batty ground, on the North by the ground of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and on the South by the property of Byramjee Framjee Wadia. Persons having any claims thereon, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to forward the same in writing to us, as the Solicitors of the Purchaser, at our Office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default thereof, the Deed of Conveyance will be executed without regard to any claim.—Dated his 15th day of August 1863.

SANGSTER & MANISTY, Purchaser's Solicitors.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148

Do.	do.	1859.....	228,314
Do.	do.	1860.....	262,977
Do.	do.	1861.....	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c. to intending applicants for Assurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL £3,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND £2,122,828.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of Premium.

Pucka built and tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.

Bombay, 10th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.
INDIAN BRANCH.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Company beg to call attention to their Rates of Premium for the Whole Term of Life with profits, which are lower than those of other Offices, in some cases *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged. Thus Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of profits.

By order,
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Bombay, August 1863. Secretary for Western India.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 20 to 30.

NOTICE.—About 2,228 BAGS of good BENGAL RICE and 100 Casks of Salt, will be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, at noon, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, and the lots to be cleared away orthwith.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 13th August 1863.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Farmesau
Skilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge on the 25th March, 1861. The system, plan, method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing, or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to H. Goodeve, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	" Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	" Puff and Dart
The Tournament	" Schimmal or Bell and Hammer
The "In state upon Chessboard"	" Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	" Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Oxford University Boat Race
Improved Biliards	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
" Non Plus	
" Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet, to assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Patterns no deviation will be permitted.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do		3 12
Do. Youth's do		3 0
Do. do		1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6 8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2½ in., each.....Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.*	CUT; *To let in Flush.*	3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea...	10 0
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...		Rs.	11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...		"	14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks			Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3¼	wide, 2¾	deep	each...	Rs. 18 0
No. 00	— 7½	" 4½	" 3	"	"	20 0
No. 1	— 9	" 5½	" 3½	"	"	21 0
No. 2	— 9½	" 6	" 3½	"	"	23 0
No. 3	—10½	" 6	" 4	"	"	25 0
No. 4	—12	" 7	" 5	"	"	28 0
No. 5	—13	" 8	" 5½	"	"	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each...	Rs. 25 0
No. 2	—15½	" 9½	"